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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Gillett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS on business must be Post-Paid to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing
Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

Happy that man may pass his life,
Who's free from matrimonial chains;
Who is directed by a wife
Is sure to suffer for his pains.
What tongue is able to unfold
The falsehood that women dwell?
The worth in women you behold
Is almost imperceptible.

Adam could find no solid peace
When Eve was given him for a mate;

Till he beheld a woman's face,

Adam was in a happy state.

For in the female race appear
Hypocrisy, deceit, and pride!

Truth, darling of a heart sincere,

In women never can reside.

They're always studying to employ
Their time in malice and in lies;

Their leisure hours in virtuous joy

To spend, ne'er in their thoughts arise.

Destruction to those men, I say;

Who make the fair their chief delight;

Who so regard to women pay,

Keep reason always in their sight.

By reading every first and third, and second and fourth lines
a different idea will be conveyed. Take your choice.

A SMILE FOR THE PAST.

Here's a smile for the past, with its sunshines and shades;
For no tear can restore us one joy that's decay'd;
E'en so long, when the sunlight is over it thrown,
No more seems the record of sorrow alone;
For the brightness that heav'n hath lovingly shed
Seems to tell us how calm is the sleep of the dead.

A smile! still a smile! though the flowers which appear
On our path-way of life may yet cradle a tear;
Still the light of our gladness each drop will illose,
An't its warmth change each grefeo to the spirit's perfume.
Then why should we sorrow, when gladness can alite
A light o'er the living, a calm o'er the dead?

MISCELLANY.

The Young Soldier of 1776.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

Among the youthful, but bold and fearless asserters of American rights, during this period, (the American Revolution,) was a young man, (or rather we should call him a boy,) by the name of Arthur Stewart. He had entered the army of the Revolution at the early age of fifteen.

He was born and reared in the good old Bay State, (a State worthy to claim such a boy.)—He had manifested very early in life a fearless and warlike disposition. He accordingly joined a company of volunteers, during the disastrous period of 1775-'76, and during a greater part of the Revolutionary war, was a soldier of that division of the army, which was under the command of Gen. Putnam.—Capt. Weatherbe commanded the company to which he belonged.—The Captain well understood the warlike merits of the strippling; but he was not personally known to Gen. Putnam, as indeed it would have been mere luck and chance if he had. He had already signalized himself in one or two hard fought battles, and but for his extreme youth, would at the time of which we are about to speak, have been promoted to the rank of ensign or lieutenant. The incidents of the following story occurred just upon the eve of the battle of —

The British army was lying encamped within less than two miles of the Americans. The two armies had been watching each other's movements for several days, without coming to a general engagement. At length on the eve of the 22d of —, the Americans and British were making the necessary preparations for the night's rest, expecting on the morrow to try the precarious fortunes of a general fight. The Captains of the several American companies were busily employed in choosing sentinels, who were to stand guard during the night. Capt. Weatherbe had already selected from his own company, (we believe by lot,) all his quota of men except one.

He was anxiously engaged in making out the full number, when, as good fortune or bad would have it, (we don't know which,) Gen. Putnam passed that way. As he approached, the Captain, in the act of calling from the ranks, Arthur Stewart, a beardless boy, to act the part of sentinel that night. The General, with mingled emotions of surprise and contempt, steps up to the Captain, and taking him a little one side, says: "Capt. Weatherbe, what is the meaning of this? Are you so thoughtless and imprudent as to take this strippling for a sentinel?—a boy who has just left his leading strings, to discharge the responsible duties of a soldier! You know that the British army is almost within musket shot of the American lines! Are we not in eminent danger of being surprised this night in our camp, or at least of having British spies sent here to reconnoiter us in our sleep? I beg you to look a little to this."

"Your fears are entirely groundless," said Capt. Weatherbe; "I know the boy; I would be willing to sleep under the very guns of a British fort with Arthur Stewart for a sentinel! There's not another soldier in my company that I would choose sooner than I would him, either for a sentinel or any thing else. I warrant you he will do good duty to-night."

"Do as you please, then," said the General, "I have confidence in you;" and he turned up on his heel and left the Captain. It so happened that this conversation, though intended to be carried on one side, was overheard by the company, particularly by Stewart. We don't know how it is, but there is an unaccountable sensibility in the organ of hearing, when we suspect we are ourselves the subject of remark, especially, reasoned, but his feelings by no means coincided with his reason.

It's a terrible warfare when a man's feelings thus come to an open rupture with his sound judgment, and such cases are by no means rare.

Gen. Putnam threatened, on returning to his quarters, to severely punish the boy—but after a night's rest over the subject he felt somewhat different about it. A sense of honor and justice returned, and calling the boy to him on the morrow he said:

"I'll come up to you for this, old General," said Stewart, as he listened with breathless anxiety and eager to hear what was coming next.

"You'll find I am not the cabbage stump you take me to be," muttered Arthur to himself, his eyes all the while snapping with scorn and fury.

"I'm a boy, it is true, but old Put may know before he dies that boys don't always work at boy's play."

Stewart had taken his post as sentinel during the former part of the night. It so happened that Gen. Putnam had occasion to pass outside the lines. On his way out he did not encounter Arthur Stewart, but another sentinel, who, ascertaining it was the General, immediately allowed him to pass. After being absent a short time he made towards the lines, as though he intended to return. In coming in, he unfortunately encountered Arthur Stewart.

"Who goes there?" says the sentinel.

"Gen. Putnam," was the reply.

"We know no Gen. Putnam here," says the sentinel.

"But I am General Putnam," said he, by this time growing somewhat earnest.

"Give me the countersign," says Stewart.

It so happened that a day or two previous the officers of the army had adopted a new countersign, and the General had somewhat unaccountably forgot what it was, or at least, could not at this moment of his extremity call it to mind.—"I have forgotten it," was the reply.

"This is a pretty story from the lips of Gen. Putnam. You are a British officer sent over here as a spy," returned Stewart, well knowing who he was, for the moon was shining in her full strength, and revealed to him the features of Gen. Putnam; but he had the staff in his own hand, and meant to use it.

"I warrant you I am not," said the General, and he made a motion as though he would pass on.

"Pass that line, sir, and you are a dead man," uttered Stewart, at the same time cocking his gun.

"Stop where you are, or I will make you stop," said the sentinel. The General disregarding him as before.

Hastily drawing up his gun, and taking a somewhat deliberate aim, he snapped; but the gun, from some unaccountable reason or other, refused to discharge its contents.

"Hold! Hold!" said the General.

"I do hold," said Stewart. "The gun holds its charge better than I meant to have it,"—immediately priming his gun for another encounter.

"You are not priming that gun for me," said the General.

"That depends entirely upon circumstances; I warn you once more not to pass those lines."

"But I am your General," says Putnam.

"I deny it, unless you can give me the countersign," said the young man.

Here the General was balked. He strove with all his might to recall the word, but in vain.

"Boy," said he, "do you know me? I am General Putnam."

"A British officer more like; if you are Gen.

Putnam, as you say, why don't you give me the countersign? So sure as I'm my mother's son,

if you attempt to pass the lines, I'll make cold meat of you. I'm a sentinel. I know my duty,

though there be some people in the world mar-

velously inclined to question it."

At this, the General, finding further parley useless, desisted, and the boy deliberately shouldered his gun, began with a great deal of assumed haughtiness to pace the ground as before. Here was the redoubtable General Putnam, the hero of a hundred battles, kept at bay a strippling of seventeen. This, if we mistake not, would have formed fine subject for a painter's pencil.

General Putnam finding that the boy was in earnest, (for he had alarming proof of it,) durst not for his life proceed a step further. He waited until Stewart was relieved, who finding that he was in truth Gen. Putnam, allowed him to pass without the countersign, and he had proved to be a British officer, the boy according to the rules of war, would have been shot for his pains. This was the manner in which Gen. Putnam's intellect was to be tested.

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At this, the General

Oxford County Agricultural Society.

Officers for the ensuing year are as follows, viz.—

President.

RUFUS K. GOODENOW, of Paris.

Vice President.

JOB PRINCE, of Turner.

Corresponding Secretary.

JAIRUS S. KEITH, of Oxford.

Recording Secretary.

ISAAC HARLOW, of Paris.

Treasurer and Collector.

MOSES HAMMOND, of Paris.

Agent.

JAMES HERSEY, Jr. of Sumner.

Trustees.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, of Buckfield.

JEDEDAH BUBBANK, of Bethel.

EZRA F. BEAL, of Norway.

JOB PRINCE, of Turner.

STEPHEN EMERY, of Paris.

PETER C. VIRGIN, of Rumford.

SIMEON BARRETT, of Sumner.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The COMMITTEE ON NEAT Stock are happy to be enabled to Report that the exhibitions of cattle of various kinds, was quite numerous, showing a spirit of enterprise and improvement highly creditable to the growers of Stock in the County.

The claims for the Society's premiums were numerous, and in some instances the competition so close that the committee found it somewhat difficult to decide on the merits of the animals presented; but, on mature deliberation, have awarded premiums to the following claimants, to wit:—

For the best yoke of working Oxen, to Wm. Thomas of Oxford, the sum of \$200.

For the best team of working Oxen of not less than 6 yoke, to the town of Paris, \$600.

For the best specimen of fat cattle, to Joseph Sturtevant of Hebron, \$200.

For the best milch cow, to Samuel Hersey of Sumner, \$200.

For the best Bull kept for cows, to Judah Keen of Sumner, \$200.

For the best yearling Bull, to Henry C. Reed of Norway, \$100.

For the best Bull calf, to E. F. Beal of Norway, \$100.

There was no other Bull calf presented for premium, consequently there was no competition. The animal was 6-12 months old, of good size, but not altogether so well made in some respects as would be desirable in an animal for propagation, yet the committee judged it worthy of a premium.

For the best pair of three years old Steers, to Wm. Hall, Jr. of Norway, \$200.

For the best pair of two years old Steers, to Wm. Hall, Jr. of Norway, \$100.

A milch cow was presented by Mr. Farrar, of Buckfield, which the committee regarded as an excellent animal, and but little inferior to the cow that drew the premium.

The committee recommend a gratuity of one dollar and five cents to Gen. Philo Clark, of Turner, for a pair of twin three years old steers, which the committee considered but little inferior to Mr. Hall's, and in fact there was so little difference that we found it not a little difficult to decide between them.

There were many very excellent working oxen exhibited, too numerous to particularize.

There were several bulls offered for premiums, some of which were good animals. One exhibited by Mr. Littlefield, of Oxford, was a fine animal, and had he preferred a claim for a premium, might probably have received it.

Two years old heifers were presented for premium, which were medium animals; the committee did not judge them worthy of premium.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ZURY ROBINSON, Chairman.
Paris, Oct. 19, 1843.

The COMMITTEE ON HORSES, after attending to the duty assigned them, would respectfully beg leave to Report as follows:—

Arch. Leavitt, of Turner raised on one acre twenty-one bushels and one peck of clean Wheat, and is entitled to the first premium, \$300.

Israel Pike, of Norway, raised nineteen bushels and one peck of clean wheat on 130 square rods, which was more than any other competitor raised on one acre, therefore, in our opinion, he is entitled to the second premium of \$200.

Jesse Howe, of Sumner, raised on one acre two hundred and four bushels of ears of corn, and is entitled to the first premium, \$200.

John Baker, of Waterford, raised on one acre eighty-three bushels, three pecks, one quart and half a pint, & is entitled to the 2d premium, \$200.

Charles F. Kimball, of Rumford, raised on six acres and five rods 260 bushels of Winter Rye, being over 43 bushels per acre, and is entitled to the first premium, \$200.

No competitor for second premium.

Jesse Howe, of Sumner, raised six bushels of White Beans on half an acre, and is entitled to a premium of \$100.

No person exhibited proof of raising the quantity of potatoes per acre to entitle them to a premium; but your committee would recommend a gratuity of fifty cents to Israel Pike, of Norway, for a new variety of Potatoes, which we think, may prove a valuable variety.

And we would also recommend the same gratuity to Eleazer Dunham, Jr. for a specimen of Abington Blue, a very handsome potatoe which yields very largely, by his account of the same, 50 bushels per acre.

The best specimen of seed Corn, as to its quality, was exhibited by William Frost, of Norway, which entitles him to a premium of 50.

All which was respectfully submitted.

DAVID NOYES,
AMERICA THAYER,
ISAAC A. THAYER,

October 19, 1843.

The Committee on Tools and Implements of Husbandry have attended to the duty assigned them, and make the following Report.

They have awarded to Amos Gardner, of Dixfield, a premium of 50 cents for the best Broad Axe. Also a premium of 50 cents for the best narrow Axe.

To Henry R. Cushman, of Norway, 50 cents for the best Ox Yoke with Bows, Staple and Ring.

To Amos Gardner, of Dixfield, for the best specimen of Hoe, Shodding, one dollar.

To S. & A. Hersey, of South Paris, for the best Break-up Plough manufactured in this County, we would recommend a gratuity of four dollars.

To Solomon Winslow, of Buckfield, for the best seed Plough manufactured in this County, we would recommend a gratuity of three dollars.

To G. & C. Hayford, of Canton, for the best Fanning Mill, we would recommend a gratuity of one dollar.

To Charles Walton, of Paris, for the best Chairs, we would recommend a gratuity of one dollar.

The same committee, to whom the subject was referred, award a premium of one dollar to Dennis Hayes, of Oxford, for the best specimen of Wheat flour.

ELLIOT SMITH, Chairman.

place. The Milwaukee Courier states, "the profitable occupations of the farmer in this region—crowds of emigrants that crowd the public houses and block up the streets, on their way to the interior, would be incredible to any but a witness."

Better than the Dairy. If wool will bring 25 cents per lb. it is a very profitable branch of business.

Ought to increase our flocks and improve the fleece; for wool is soon destined to bring a better price in the market. This is the substance of the address; but the details are, of course, very imperfect.

We took exceptions to only two positions of Mr.

H. The rest of the address was full of good advice and common sense. We thought what was said in regard to the introduction of different stock and in relation to swine was the result of prejudice. It is not yet proved by any means that some kinds of foreign stock are not better than our own. On the contrary it is pretty certain that some kinds are better than those we already possess. Under such circumstances it is not proper for a single man who has had no more than ordinary acquaintance with stock to check that kind of enterprise which would attempt to improve our breeds of cattle. Encouragement should be given to all such enterprises and the general experience of the community at large should decide which was best. Those who are best acquainted with many kinds of stock say that ours is an inferior one and cannot by any mode of improvement be made equal to some breeds of foreign cattle.

So of swine. Enterprising men have introduced various breeds from this region within a few years by which they have been greatly improved. The introduction of the Berkshires is a mere experiment; and whether it will be of benefit or not, all the circumstances considered, is yet doubtful. Time only can decide whether they are better than others or not. We would say to those enterprising men who wish to improve the breeds of stock and swine to continue your work.

The address being closed the procession re-formed and marched back to the Stage House where the Society and others partook of a generous collation.

ELECTIONS.—The Whigs are shouting gloriously over their recent successes. They have taken an entire new start—a brand-new leap. Their papers teem with Capital, Asterisks, and exclamation points. These things remind us of '40, when "Glorious News!" "Tip and Ty!" "Hurrah for roast beef and two dollars a day," was all the go. This cry is not all for nothing. There must be some fire where there is so much smoke. Guess if we would prevent some of the results of '40, we must quit accusing one another of bad motives; and cease charging Calhoun men with all the mischief that has been done in this State since the State Convention. The election news is not after all so favorable to the Whigs as they would have us think.

Ohio.—State Senate, 20 Democrats and 16 Whigs.

House of Representatives, 38 Whigs, 24 Democrats.

The Democrats have a majority in the Senate of 4; the Whigs a majority in the House of 4. A tie, of course, on joint ballot. Much for Whig glorification in Ohio!

Congressmen.—12 Democrats, 9 Whigs!

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvanians say that owing to unpopular nominations in some places the Whigs will have a majority of the Congressmen. This is not true; but there is something to encourage us even here. In the Senate, the Democrats have 11 majority, and in the House 16 majority!—making 27 Democratic majority on joint ballot!

New Jersey.—The Democrats have carried this State entire. Whiggery is almost annihilated in the Broad State. Three cheers for New Jersey!!

U.S. For want of room many articles prepared for this number are necessarily postponed.

LYCEUM To-morrow evening at the Court House commencing at 6 1/2 o'clock. The substance of the question to be discussed is

"Would it be for the public benefit to enforce the Licence Law against all Retailers?"

A preliminary address is expected from S. Emery Esq. Those friendly to such an institution are cordially invited to attend. Both gentlemen and ladies who are present will be allowed to vote on the above question at the close of the discussion.

MR. CALHOUN.

The following article is taken from the Journal of Commerce, a Nutral paper; consequently the author and the publisher can have no motive in its publicity, except that of truth. Calhoun is one among many other American Statesmen, who possesses a character so unblemished, that the more you rub it the brighter it shines.

The honesty, frankness, and boldness of his course has always been such as to gain the admiration of all. Like Cincinnatus, he does not make fame his pursuit, but quietly returns to rural employ-

ment as soon as the country can dispense with his services; and when he is again wanted in

the councils of the Nation he will be found like that ancient, but illustrious sage in the quiet abodes of rural life. We feel anxious to bestow honor upon a man whose character is so simple and yet so noble and dignified.

MR. CALHOUN.

"The political position of this gentleman is, and always has been peculiar. He has commanded the votes of the whole country at an election, and has been chosen by unanimous acclamation Vice President of the United States; yet he never had a party, in the common acceptance of the term. There never has been between him and any set of politicians thro' the country any arrangements for mutual support. If he were elected President to-morrow, there would not be a man in the whole country to whom he would owe the least obligation, or who would claim anything of him. Mr. Calhoun has never taken any part in arranging elections; he has never had votes to pull, or machinery to manage, but has been a mere spectator, and has always treated his own prospects when he has been candidate with less interest than almost any other man has treated them. His friends have never done much to organize themselves. They were in old times the whole country, and so needed no organization. The support given to Mr. Calhoun has always been, in an unusual extent, the only his course of policy was correctly delin-

impulse of personal esteem. At home it is so peculiarly. There he mingles not at all with political partizans. From Congress he goes home and busies himself upon his farm, and in his family, and scarcely is seen at all in public until he returns to his official position. He will not conform to the Southern custom of stamp canvassing for votes, nor do anything which looks like seeking for office.

He was educated at Yale College, and studied law at Litchfield: yet he has never visited those places since his youthful education was completed, and chiefly because his position has been such, for a series of years that he could not travel through the country without exposing himself to the charge of seeking for votes. During the whole course of his life we do not recollect that he has ever been charged with unfaithfulness to any of his engagements of any sort. His political opinions have always been frankly avowed, and when avowed, there has never been any doubt as to what they were or whether they would be adhered to. He has never waited for public sentiment to be formed before he dared to disclose his own opinions, but whenever a subject has come before that body to which he belonged, has taken ground respecting it, and uniformly with so thorough a comprehension of all its bearings, that his opinions have wanted no modification afterwards. In this way he has been much the most consistent of all our leading public men. It is not at all disreputable to any man that he is sometimes in error, not that, when he perceives the truth, he avows the change which his opinion have undergone. It is alleged, we know, that Mr. Calhoun is inconsistent because he advocated the stimulating of American manufactures into existence as a reason for increasing the tariff at one time, & now advocates free trade upon its broadest and most uncompromising principles. Mr. Calhoun himself, in his late letter, seems to allow that his position is not now exactly what it was once, but it seems to us that he made the concession more as a matter of magnanimity, than because it was really demanded by the circumstances. At a time when threatening war was gathering around our infant country, Mr. Calhoun did propose that duties should be advanced some two to five per cent., making them up to fifteen or seventeen per cent. in all, and he gave as one reason for doing so, that it would stimulate manufactures into existence; but he never advocated any other tariff than one of adequate revenue. A man who drinks a glass of wine at the table of his friend, might as well be taunted with inconsistency because he protest against drunkenness in the streets. It is not for us certainly to call this inconsistent, for it is just what we have agreed to. There are modifying circumstances almost always attendant upon the practical application of great principles and yielding to them in a practical spirit is not a pledge to carry out those modifying circumstances until they become ascendant principles and destroy the fundamental rule. It is true, that as a fundamental principle, trade should be free altogether, and entirely free; yet it would be anything but practical wisdom to determine that nothing should ever modify the principle in its practical operation.

In his personal character Mr. Calhoun is a model for statesmen. Amid all the bitterness with which he has been assailed, the purity of his life was never questioned. He professes to make the precepts of the Bible his rule of life and no one ever questioned the sincerity of his profession. Many men who stood reputably in our churches, have fallen under the temptations of public life, made stiff wreck of life, Lee we vicious in their personal habits, and unworthy of trust in political association. But Mr. Calhoun has never been charged with personal vice or political treachery. Although we do not think that personal piety should be a test for office, yet it is right that Christian men who have been praying that we may have rulers "who fear God and hate covetousness," should know that Mr. Calhoun is such a man, that when he is nominated for office, they have an opportunity, unless his opponent is a man of similar character, to test the sincerity of their professions. From our own observation, however, we conclude that most men will vote for their own party.

That Mr. Calhoun is a statesman of the first class, we need not say; and that his plans of policy would secure the peace and quietude of our Union, we are sure every man believes who attentively considered his course. The agitations of the country have always been caused by wrong measure, bearing unequally upon the country, and of doubtful constitutionality. The Southern policy of constraining the powers of the Federal government strictly, and exercising only those which are unquestionably conveyed to Congress, would be as eminently promotive to the prosperity as of the peace and happiness of the country. We need statesmen whose views are nationally; who do not depend upon blowing the flames of civil war in Rhode Island to please the democracy, or an expedition against Oregon to please the Western borderers, or a protective tariff to please New England, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana, at the expense of justice to all other parts of the country. A mild but expanded policy, securing liberty to every citizen, and imposing necessary burdens equally upon all, is the government which this great country requires.

With Mr. Calhoun at the head of affairs, we might expect an efficient, yet benignant and peaceful administration at home, and a courteous, but dignified policy abroad. The corrupting influence of party arrangements would terminate; the spoils would not be divided among hungry scramblers; good men would no longer be proscribed and expelled from office to make room for party scoundrels; the low, gaevelling passions of the vicious would no longer be appealed to; but the patriotism which ought to fill every American bosom.

For ten years past, Mr. Calhoun has been treated with neglect and illiberality at the North. Both the Whig and Democratic newspapers have united to disparage and misrepresent him. His splendid speeches have almost never been printed, but caricature sketches given in their place.

The friends of other statesmen, however much opposed to each other have united in traducing a man whose popularity once overshadowed them and who being the same man still, would hold the same rank again with his countrymen;

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JUDGE MCLEAN ANOTHER WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

This gentleman has written a preliminary article, explanatory of his views in relation to the Presidency. He speaks of what has been done, and what should be done. The following paragraph, if true, is worthy of profound attention. In November, — Bay State Dem.

CHEAP POSTAGE. The Postage from England to India, by the overland route, is only one shilling for a letter of half an ounce. In England, the post office conveys a letter from one end of the kingdom to the other for a penny.

QUERY. Why does the devil concern himself with the elect? — not one of them can be lost! or with the reprobate? — not one of them can be saved.

Disgraceful Riots. The abolitionists recently held meeting at Richmond, Indiana; a mob became so incensed, that they attacked them with rotten eggs, and finally dispersed the meeting, and stoned the house of one of them. An abolition convention which met at Pendleton, in the same state, was recently attacked by a disguised gang of ruffians, and several of the members seriously injured.

COOPER AND ELLIOT. The Boston correspondent of the Picayune relates the following. It is a fact, that Cooper lost several thousand dollars by his 'Naval History.' Elliot was equally unfortunate in his experiment of importing jacksasses, so if the anecdote as related, is not strictly true, the writer is not to blame—it might be true:

"Speaking of Cooper—I was yesterday told an anecdote in regard to him and his friend, Commodore Elliot. At a dinner table, a short time ago, Cooper was saying that he had lost \$5000 by his 'Naval History.' Elliot who had just entered the room overheard him, and walking up in some excitement, brought his fist heavily upon the table in his rough way, and exclaimed, 'five thousand dollars and what, sir, do you think I lost by those d—d jacksasses? Three times that sum! (walking up and down the room in a great heat, with his hand under his coat skirts)—by those d—d jacksasses."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. A writer in the Macon Messenger, under the signature of Justice, says a gentleman recently stopped in Forsyth, Monroe County, who stated that a negro man who had been taken up in Alabama for some offence, while under confession, said he had murdered the little girl in Baldwin county, Ga. for which the Methodist preacher, Johnson, was executed in Milledgeville some years ago.

COL. JOHNSON. — The Dayton Miamian says: — Colonel Johnson will never consent to run for the office of Vice President with Mr. Van Buren for President. We speak from the Col's own lips, and therefore speak knowingly and understandingly.

The editor of the Potter (Pa.) Watchman thus addresses his readers: "We have consented, by the solicitation of our whig friends, to take our stand for the time being upon the watch-tower of liberty. In consenting to occupy this position, we are not influenced by any principle." Of course not—what whig editor is?

BANGOR. — The fifth trial to elect a representative from Bangor, on Saturday last, resulted in the choice of Wm. Paine, Esq. The votes stood as follows: Paine (fed.) 560, McDonald (dem.) 124, Walker (abo.) 231, Scattering 19.

From Mexico. By the brig Petersburg, at N. York from Vera Cruz advices have been received to the 13th ultimo. Santa Anna is busily engaged in the establishment of schools for the promotion of Art, Mechanism and Agriculture, and otherwise improving the civil condition of the people. The Petersburg brings \$20,000 in specie on account of the indemnity, being a part of the second instalment.

Col. Johnson left Boston for Concord, N. H. on Friday. He will visit Vermont, and then return to New York, from whence he will proceed forthwith to his home.

Notice of Foreclosure.

PARSONS HASKELL, of Albany, in the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of May, 1837, mortgaged to us, by deed of that date, three fourths of the northern part of lot numbered nine in the fifth range in said Albany, held in common and undivided, and is the same that Grant Pierce deeded to Francis Cummings and by said Cummings to said Haskell, reference being had to said conveyances recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, excepting so much as had been sold to Samuel P. and Daniel Haskell. The condition of said mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof we claim a foreclosure.

JACOB DRIESSOR. Albany, May 15, 1842.

JOSEPH LOVEJOY. 320½st

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Harvey Wait, late of Mexico, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to the said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts, and that we will attend to the service aforesaid on the fourth Wednesday of February, fourth Wednesday of March, and the fourth Wednesday of April, from one to five o'clock on the afternoon of each of those days, at the Inn of Samuel Morrill in Dixfield.

SAMUEL MORRILL. CHARLES T. CHASE

Dixfield, October 11, 1843.

They have had snow in Derby, Conn.—also in Philadelphia.

So have we.—Democrat.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Stephen Sanderson, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Brickett late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the fifteenth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

John J. Holman, Administrator of the estate of Barnabas Kenney, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Job Prince, Administrator of the estate of Eleazar Bryan late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Merrit Farrar, Administrator of the estate of David Farine late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented the return of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's dower in the real estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

John Melsey, Administrator of the estate of William Kelsey late of Liverpool in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Lydin Miller, widow of Solomon H. Milliken late of Denmark in said county, deceased, having presented the return of the Commissioners appointed to assign her dower in the real estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the last Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 2d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Sarah J. Bartlett, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel Bartlett late of Rumford, deceased, having presented her fourth account of her administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, aftermid, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 18th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

LOUISA DAVEE, minor heir of Samuel Bartlett late of Rumford, deceased, having presented her Petition to sell her interest in the real estate of their late Father, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof to them on interest.

It was Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford on Monday preceding the 3d Tuesday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Theodore Emery, having presented a petition praying that an allowance may be made to Meliese and John Storer, minor children of Judah Storer late of Porter in said county, to be deducted out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford aftermid, on Monday preceding the 3d Tuesday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Sally Gibson, widow of Zachariah Gibson, late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having presented her Petition for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford aftermid, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Botsey Dimmire, widow of David Dimmire, late of Greenwood in said county, deceased, having presented her Petition for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register. Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

JOHN ABBOT, late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

RICHARD HUTCHINSON. 23

Waterford, Oct. 17, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ACENATH W. BRADBURY. 23

Waterford, Oct. 18, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

EDWARD BLAKE. 23

late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

RICHARD HUTCHINSON. 23

Waterford, Oct. 17, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DAVID KIMBALL, late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ACENATH W. BRADBURY. 23

Waterford, Oct. 18, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN ABBOT, late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ACENATH W. BRADBURY. 23

Waterford, Oct. 18, 1843.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOHN ABBOT, late of Waterford, in the

BARON LARRY, THE SURGEON IN CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMIES. It is probable that the decided conduct of Larry, on more than one occasion, by showing him to Napoleon as a sincere and candid friend, contributed to produce this kindly feeling towards him. In one case in particular, he risked much in the cause of truth, and was amply rewarded for his conscientious and upright conduct. It was after the battle of Bautzen, when Napoleon, on sending for him to know the number and condition of the wounded, was surprised to find them so much greater than usual. Larry explained, by attributing the fact to there being so large a proportion of recruits present, and to the nature of the engagement, and the peculiar condition of the troops. Not altogether satisfied with this explanation, the General made inquiries of others, who, it so happened, were unfavorable to the continuance of the war, and desirous of returning to their homes; they were anxious for peace at any cost. Thus they represented to him, that the cause of the unusually great number of wounded was owing to most of the soldiers having become disgusted with the war, and to prevent its prolongation turned their arms against each other. Hearing this story frequently repeated, he concluded to ascertain the truth of it and directed a committee with Larry at its head, to separate all the wounded of a certain class from the rest, and to examine carefully the nature of their wounds, determined to make a striking example of such as should be found to have mutilated themselves. Larry, convinced that the report was a calumny against his protégés, presented himself again to the Emperor for the purpose of renewing his arguments in favor of its falsehood. He had no sooner commenced, however, than Napoleon interrupted him, and in a severe tone: "Sir, any observations that you may have to make to me must be official; proceed to the discharge of your duty." Thus chided, Larry went about his duty in earnest, and in the most quiet, slow, dignified manner, whilst the Emperor was all impatient for the result, proceeded to collect from every individual the most minute particulars concerning his wounds and his general history. It was represented to him that his position was a delicate one, and that he had better beware of unnecessary delay, as it would certainly exasperate the General. Notwithstanding all this, he waited patiently until his task was fully accomplished, and then presenting himself, demanded the privilege of offering his report in person. As soon as he entered, the Emperor said to him, "Well, sir, do you still persist in your opinion?"

"I do more, Sir; I come to prove to your Majesty, that our brave fellows were unjustly culprited. I have passed much time in making a most rigorous examination, and I have been unable to discover one among them who is guilty. There is not one of the wounded without his individual verbal process; I have them all at hand, (a cart-load of manuscripts), and your Majesty may order them to be examined."

The Emperor continued to regard him sternly; and snatching the report in an irritable manner, said, "It is well, sir; I shall attend to it." He then walked up and down the room for some time in a rapid and hurried way, apparently much agitated, until at last his countenance cleared, and he stopped before the surgeon, whose hand he took in the most affectionate manner, and with some emotion said,

"Adieu, Monsieur Larry; a Sovereign is very fortunate who has to deal with such men as you; my further orders shall be conveyed to you."

On that same evening Larry received from Napoleon, his portrait set in diamonds, six thousand francs in gold, and a life pension on the state for three thousand more.

A HAPPY COUPLE. Pliny was one of the best of husbands in the Roman Empire, but this is not wonderful, for as is the husband so is generally the wife. He did not think it beneath him to treat his wife as a friend and counsellor as well as a companion. In his letter to his wife Galphornia when absent from her, he breathes the most ardent, and, at the same time, the most delicate affection. How much he loved her, we find, as far as words can express, in the following letter to his aunt:

"As I remember the great affection which was between you and your excellent brother, and know you love his daughter as your own, so as not only to express the tenderness of the best of aunts, but even to supply that of the best of fathers, I am sure it will give you pleasure to hear that she proves worthy of her father and worthy of you. Her ingenuity is admirable; her frugality is extraordinary. She loves me, the surest pledge of her virtue; and adds to this a wonderful disposition to learning which she has acquired from her affection to me. You would smile to see the concern she is in when I have a cause to plead, and the joy she shows when it is over. She finds means to have the first news brought her of the success I meet with in court, how I am heard, and what decree is made; she feeds upon my applause; she sings my verses and accompanies them upon the lute, without any master, except love, the best of instructors. From these instances, I take the most certain omens of our perpetual and increasing happiness, since her affection is not founded on my youth or person, which must gradually decay; but upon the immortal part—my glory and reputation. Nor indeed could less be expected from one who had the happiness to receive her education from you, and soon began to love me on your recommendation; for as you had always the greatest respect for my mother, you were pleased, from my infancy, to form me, to command me, and kindly to press me that I should one day be what my wife fancies that I am."

TUNICIAN DECREE. The Madisonian publishes a decree of the Tunician Government, translated from the Arabic, and communicated to the department by our consul, J. H. Payne, establishing regulations for the prevention of the introduction of counterfeit money and contraband goods. The decree commands attention in the following way:—Behold a regulation, which, if God so directs, must prevent the introduction of counterfeit plasters, and other objects, forbidden to be brought into this State. It is hereby proclaimed that any one who may be seized by the guard with counterfeit money or any other article of which the introduction into the State is prohibited, shall, if of this country, whether high or low, receive the punishment of the galleys; if not of this country, such offender, whether high or low, (after having, as is the custom in all nations, been deprived of every thing contraband in his possession,) shall be irreversibly banished, with an announcement to his government, that this sentence is inflicted, because he is dishonest and a troubler of the earth. God rules! Only God can give success to the purposes of man!"

ICE IN THE EAST INDIES. Hon. J. S. B. Thatcher, of Natchez, then a boy, was in Calcutta when the first cargo of Boston ice reached the strand. Thousands of the native merchants had never seen, and perhaps never heard of, such an article; and as the blocks were rolled out on the strand, they began to handle it to see what it was. It was laughable to see every one jerk back his hand and declare that it burned him. The sensation produced by cold was unknown to them, and they ascribed the unpleasant feeling to the opposite cause—heat. When the properties of ice became known to them, they got accustomed to its feel, and were delighted with its grateful taste. They gave it a native name, which signifies "solid water," and the use of this luxury is now general throughout Hindostan and the Birman Empire. Fresh pond in Cambridge, near Boston, is more productive to the riches of the owners than all the gold mines of Georgia and Carolina; and the ice taken from that pond is much superior to the Allegany ice, as is the Damascene to the Brazil diamond. It is as cold as charity and has a real New England molish sort of a dogged propensity to stand fire without running away. Boston ice has done more for the South than all the whiskey and wine in the world could have done.

OXFORD COUNTY. A Physician, passing by a stonemason's, bawled out to him, "Good morning, Mr. W— Hard at work I see. You finish your gravestones as far as in memory of? and then you wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument?" "Why, yes," replied the old man, resting for a moment on his mallet, "unless some body is sick, and you doctoring him, and then I keep right on."

THE GREATEST HOAXER ON RECORD.—It has been feared that future lexicographers will suppose the word *hoaxer* to be derived from Theodore Hook's name, the eccentric individual was so fond of these and all other boisterous buffooneries. The London Quarterly for May sketches his life, and relates some of his most wonderful feats. We have seen, says the Quarterly, austere judges, venerable prelates, grand lords and superfine ladies, all alike overthrown and convulsed as he went over the minutest details of such an episode as that, for example, of his and Mathews, as they were rowing to Richmond, being suddenly bitten by the sight of a playcard at the foot of a Barnes garden—Nobody permitted to land here—offenders prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law—the instant disembarkation on the forbidden banks—the fishing line converted into a surveyor's measuring tape—their solemn pacific talk on the beautiful lawn—Hook the surveyor with his book and pencil in hand—Mathews the clerk, with the cord and walking-stick, both soon pinned to the exquisite turf—the opening of the parlor window, and fiery approach of the napkined alderman—the comedian's cool, indifferent reception of him, and his indignant inquiries—the gradual announcement of their being the agents of the Canal Company, settling where the new cut is to cross the old gentleman's pleasure—his alarm and horrors which call forth the unaffected regrets and commiserations of the unfortunate officials who are never more pained than with such a duty—the alderman's suggestions that they had better walk in and talk the matter over—their anxious examination of watches and reluctant admission that they might spare a quarter of an hour. But, alas! no use, they fear, none whatever,—the entry of the dining room—the turkey just served—the pressing invitation to taste a morsel—the excellent dinner—the fine old Madeira—the bottle of pink campaigne, a present from my lord mayor—the discussion of half a dozen of claret and of the projected branch of the canal—the City Knight's argument getting more and more weighty. Really, this business must be reconsidered. One bot more dear gentlemen—till its getting dark, they are eight miles from Westminster bridge—Hook burst out into a song, and narrates in extempore verse the whole transaction, winding up with—

And we greatly apprize of your fair,
Your collar as prime as your cook;
And this clerk here is Mathews player,
And I'm Mr. Theodore Hook.

Oh!—A young lady of rare beauty, while looking at a pair of stockings in a dry goods store, asked the clerk "how high they came?" The young man apparently much confused, replied, "I never tried them on, but I believe they will reach above the knee."

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of the North American College of Health.
NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It is written in the book of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs. Insever well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

ONLY ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, or in other words, impurity, and every form of this disease, on natural principles, it is evident that a perseverance in the use of the medicine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to drive every malady from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, do we not drain it of its superfluous water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of

impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a delightful medicine for carrying out this grand purifying principle, because they expell all moral and corrupt humor, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner, annihilating them every day.

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE, disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are cautioned against being deceived by medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, manufactured by one A. L. NOCHROS, who is travelling about the country, endeavoring by every artifice to pass off his worthless trash for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicine has the name explosed on the sides of the boxes thus:

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS).

Of the North American College of Health.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by W. H. WRIGHT, Vice President of the N. A. Coll. of Health. All travellers, therefore, who sell for Indian Pills for sale, and cannot show a certificate of Agency as above described, will be known as wicked imposters.

Purchasers will further remember that the counterfeits in this hope of evading the law, have omitted the name of Wright and substituted some other words in its place, the medicine must have the words

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

on the sides or the boxes; and that all with the above names are positively spurious.

And also round the borders of the label will be found in small type: "Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1810, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also enclosed according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President

of the North American College of Health.

Thus it will be seen, that trifling attention on the part of purchasers to these particularities, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery and dire, it is hoped, all depredations upon society to no honest calling.

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed agents for the sale of the above invaluable medicine.

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett; **Livermore**, (Hicks' Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.

Albion, Jacob H. Lovjoy; **Lowell**, James Walker.

Bethel, Ira C. Kimball; **Mexico**, James L. Dalloff.

Bethel, E., Elias M. Carter; **Norwich**, Wm. E. Goodnow.

Brownfield, Daniel Tyler; **North Haven**, Jonathan Swift.

Buckfield, E. & L. Almon; **Oxford**, Charles Durrell.

Canton, Holland & Austin; **Paris**, Thomas Crocker.

Castine, Elihu & Enos; **Paris**, Alonso Briggs.

Dixfield, E., H. J. Dakin; **Porter**, John Higgins.

Fryeburg, H. C. Burnell; **Roxbury**, J. H. Wardwell.

Greenwood, Joseph Stevens; **Roxbury**, F. A. Bolster.

Hartford, Winslow Hall; **Somerville**, Jeremiah Howe.

Hiram, Alpheus Spring; **Somerville**, J. & C. Crocker.

Livermore, Sirükant & Morrison; **Townsend**, J. Blake & Son.

Livermore, N. J. Coolidge; **Turner**, Charles Mitchell & Bradford.

Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

DR. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS must be addressed thus—**N. E. Office N. A. College of Health**, 198 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized agent for this village.

Foreclosure of Mortgage.

WHEREAS Isaac Bradbury, on the 28th day of

March, A. D. 1832, then of Brownfield, in the

County of Oxford, by his deed of Mortgage of that date,

conveyed to Daniel Tyler, Daniel Bean and Abraham White, Selectmen of Brownfield, or their successors in that office, two certain pieces or parcels of land situated in said Brownfield containing one hundred and twenty three acres, more or less for a more detailed description may be had to said particular in the records of the Oxford Western District Registry June 2, A. D. 1840, Book 16, page 38 and 39, to secure the payment of fifty dollars on demand with interest, annually. And whereas the condition of the said Mortgage have been broken, the undersigned hereby claim to have possession of the premises aforesaid, so mortgaged, and to foreclose said mortgage, in the breach of covenant thereof,

DANIEL TYLER, Selection of Brownfield, and **DANIEL BEAN**, Brownfield, and **DANIEL GOODWIN, Jr.** Agent therefor, Brownfield, Aug. 23, 1843.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License, from the Probate Court for

the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public vendue

at my house in Dixfield in said County, on Saturday

the 25th day of November next at 10 o'clock A. M. all

the interest which the Estate of FRANCIS WHITE, late

of Dixfield, deceased, has by virtue of a Mortg-

age, dated June 2, 1842, made to SAMSON REED or WM. JON'S CUTLER, as found in a yellow label on a blue envelope.

(All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will

have the written signature of WM. J. Cutler.) Prepared

by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Love & Reed,) whole

Proprietors, 51 Cutham Street, Boston; and sold by Drs.

Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. epy18

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me.

Sept. 23, 1843.

Albee Elmeline—Baukennoff Henry R.—Berse Mts.

Harleek A.—Brigant George—Cummings Simeon—

Douglas Joseph—Dean Benj.—Farnum Simon—Fult.

Elmer—Maxim Zenus—Mixer Aratus—Morton R.

Oxford Lodge—Pond Daniel—Peterson Benjamin—

Robinson Stephen—Rawson James F.—Rawson Sam' F.—Ross H. G.—Raymond & Weeks—Stone Z. Eu-

gen—Sterns William—Sturtevant Alvin S.—Stevens Mary P.—Thompson Joseph—Tarus J.—Walton Chas' Winn Moses, Clerk of the Courts. 31.

Dixfield Oct. 18th 1843. 23

G. W. MILLIETT, P. M.

Guardian's Sale.

TO be sold at public Auction at the Inn of